

DR. WALTER D. LOVE

## Dr. Walter Love Killed In Crash

Dr. Walter D. Love, associate professor of history, died Monday night after the car he was driving in the wrong direction on the Merritt Parkway collided head on with another vehicle shortly before 11 p.m., State Police reported.

Dr. Love, 42, of Fairfield Beach Road, Fairfield, managing editor of the University monograph series, Studies in British History and Culture, was pronounced dead on arrival at St. Vincent's hospital after suffering serious head and chest injuries.

According to State Police Sgt. William Wallace, Dr. Love was driving westbound in an east-bound lane on the parkway between the Main street and the Park Avenue exists.

The case is still under investigation, however. Sgt. Wallace mentioned poor weather conditions as a possible contributing factor.

Arrangements are being hand-

led by the Wilmot, West and Goulding Funeral Home in Fairfield. The burial will take place in Salt Lake City, Utah where Dr. Love's parents reside.

The family has requested no flowers but has asked that persons wishing to, may submit a donation to the University Memorial Fund in Dr. Love's name. Donations may be made at the office of Arts and Science to Mrs. Nancy Wallace, secretary to the College of Arts and Science.

A memorial service for Dr. Love will be held today at 2 p.m. in the DeSiero Room of the Student Center. The service will be conducted by the Rev. Robert L. Bettinger and a faculty member. All students and faculty may attend.

Dr. Littlefield, president, said "Dr. Love's most tragic death has deprived the University of one of its outstanding teachers and a recognized scholar."

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## The Laurel Review Required In Eng 102

The Laurel Review, the University literary magazine, is a required text for this year's English 102 students, Beverly Lynch, the co-editor of the Laurel Review, said this week.

"If students would respond to their literary publications, there would be no necessity to do this," Miss Lynch said.

She added that although the Review would be required for English 102 students this semester, there were no plans to do this next year, too.

Lynch noted that there was a

problem in selling a literary publication in a University that is not as culturally oriented as it could be.

Another change was that the English department was taking on the responsibility of the Laurel Review and considering it as part of the English department.

The English department would help in the mechanical aspects of the magazine, such as helping to select a printer, said Lynch.

Last year, the Laurel Review was late coming out because of printing difficulties.

"The English department is more experienced in business matters than students are, and it would leave that staff more free to work with editorial work," Miss Lynch said.

The editor noted she would like to encourage other students to submit material which would be accepted until the middle of March.

The material is to be put in the Laurel Review mailbox in Westport Hall.

Co-editing the Laurel Review with Miss Lynch is Donald Roberts. Faculty advisors are Paul Brown and Harvey Sessler of the English department. Kathy McGrane is poetry editor; Albert Landa, prose editor; and Joe Napolitano, business editor.

## LBJ Proposes Lottery System And Drafting Of 19-Year Olds

By ROBERT STRICKLAND

After weathering two wars and six years of fighting in Vietnam, the draft, its inequities and its feared local draft boards, may soon become stripped to its core as a result of its most recent critic — public opinion.

The key words for the new lottery-like system proposed this week by President Johnson's National Advisory Commission on Selective Service are a draft with "impartial random selection."

"A random-selection system," said the commission, "could work in any one of a number of ways." They have considered several but have not recommended any. The "computer and the fishbowl" (the system used in World War I where names were drawn from a drum) are the two suggested.

However, the commission has made many revolutionary recommendations for change in the system. Along with changing many of the present rules, the 4,061 local draft boards would be completely eliminated, college deferments would be greatly limited, and the 19-year-old would be drafted before the 26-year-olds.

The local draft boards, which were defined by the commission as volunteers who tab their "neighbors" for military duty, would be replaced by 300 to 500 area offices that would register and classify youths at 18, and draft them by lottery at 19. Civil servants would then be drafting according to "clear and binding" national standards.

There would also be eight regional offices, corresponding to the eight regions of the Office of Emergency Planning, which is a unit of the White House, whose job it should be to police the area draft offices to make sure they were applying policies uniformly. They would be staffed by federal officials.

On the question of college deferments the commission was somewhat divided but the majority agreed that "no further student deferments should be granted, with few exceptions."

However, the students who are now in college would be allowed to stay until they graduate. Students who manage to get into school in the future before their name is selected would be allowed to stay for only the first two years. In both cases, after the student finished his allotted school time, his name goes on the lottery-list.

But according to the commis-

sion, the "daisy chain" from college to graduate school, to marriage, to fatherhood, to the safe age of 27, would no longer be allowed.

It is also believed that deferments for medical students, and dental students, physicists, engineers and some other groups studying in the fields of critical skills will be permitted. Congress is expected to agree.

The third major change in the draft, that of calling the youngest first, has already taken an initial step forward when President Johnson recently put a executive order into effect whereby the draft boards would begin this method as soon as possible.

"The present oldest-first order of call should be reversed so that the youngest men, beginning at age 19, are taken first," the commission said.

"There is less disruption of family life when men are inducted at 19, for fewer men are married at that age. Fewer too, have acquired skills in industry. This order is also preferred by the services, who believe younger men are better able to respond to military training, and in general makes a better soldier," the commission said.

In fiscal 1966 about 340,000 men were drafted. For the four months ending last November, calls averaged 40,000 men a month. Since December, they have averaged 11,000 to 12,000 per month. The average age of draftees, about 24-year-old in 1963 before the Vietnam conflict brought higher quotas, is now 20-years-old.

If the youngest are drafted first, some 2 million men will be reaching draft age each year, and nearly three-fourths of them will be eligible for service. Between 100,000 and 300,000 may have to be inducted.

The procedure is as follows.

All men would register at age 18 and would receive the physical, moral and educational achievements tests and evaluations as soon as possible. These tests would determine the eligibility for military service according to the Department of Defense standards, both militarily and socially.

Those found to be qualified for service (1-A) who are 19, before a designated date, expected to begin the first day of January and ran through December, would be put in the pool in order of call.

This random order of call would be determined the preceding Oct. 1 in order to allow time for notification of those at the top of the list.

The names of all men in the current draft-eligible pool would be arranged in an order of call for the draft through a system of "impartial random selection."

For a period of one year all 19-year-old eligible draftees would be the most vulnerable to the draft.

When this period had elapsed an order of call would then be compiled for the next group of 19-year-olds. The remaining men in the previous call would not be drafted unless all the men in the new group had to be called

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## Dr. van der Kroef

## C.I.A.—Alternative To Non-Red Left

By JOSEPH RICHTER

The purpose of the Central Intelligence Agency stems from a segment of Communist ideology, Dr. Justus van der Kroef, chairman of the Political Science department at the University, said this week.

Speaking before students in the LID he said that the communist tactic was to polarize public opinion and divide the world into two distinct segments in direct opposition to each other.

The CIA, he said, basically exists to offer alternatives to the non-communist left, enabling the individual or country involved choice of a middle ground.

"The CIA wants to nullify the antithesis between the right and the left," he said.

Dr. van der Kroef said that the CIA has two functions which, in many cases, cannot be separated: to gather information and, secondly, to concern itself with the spy and agitational aspect.

He said that the agency has been mainly identified with the latter function, adding that the United States has seven or eight other organizations which perform the same basic functions as the CIA.

A close analysis of intelligence methods makes it impossible to separate fact gathering from occasional agitation, the political science head said. Some individuals may be used and not merely

DR. VANDER KROEF

for the purpose of gathering facts. Three distinct and essentially irreconcilable images mark the CIA in this country.

The first view, Dr. van der Kroef said, sees the CIA as a "heinous tentacle of the bourgeois capitalist conspiracy." Believers in this view think that the agency should be completely despised.

The intelligence agency is pictured as an anomaly in democratic society emulating the tactics of the totalitarian regimes that it rises to distinguish itself from in the second view and the

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### Correction

It was erroneously reported by the Scribe in our last issue that the Faculty Senate had approved the addition of two students to the Student Life Committee.

The story should have read that the Student Life Committee had approved the non-voting presence of these two students on their committee.

Since the publication of this story it has also been decided that the Student Life Committee would not be separated from the auspices of the Faculty Senate.



## Sen. Ribicoff

# Rebuilding Of All Big Cities Necessary By Year 2000

By the year 2000, every major American city will have been rebuilt at a cost of one trillion dollars, Senator Abraham A. Ribicoff said at a conference of local businessmen last Saturday.

Speaking to the assemblage of 300 Greater Bridgeport area executives and members of the Alumni Advisory Committee of the College of Business Administration, the Senator emphasized "this objective poses a great challenge for modern American business."

The one trillion dollar price tag is a cost estimate, he said, and can be deceptive. It doesn't represent just output — but input as well.

The ultimate result of a new urban America would be "a one trillion dollar Cities Market . . . that is waiting to be discovered, explored and developed," the Senator said. "To some extent, this market has always been with us. But it has been so fragmented that we rarely recognized it as such."

The initial one trillion dollars is expected to come from the government at all levels, corporations, foundations and private citizens.

It is expected, said Ribicoff, that in most cases public money and spending will serve to gener-

ate private investment. The one trillion cost will represent an investment of five private dollars to every one dollar of public money.

The Senator reemphasized that "the market potential will be unlimited. Tremendous profits are waiting to be made." It will be the direct result of a new partnership between government and business.

Senator Ribicoff advocated a greater role be played by businessmen in educating today's youth. He termed industry as a reservoir of trained personnel and technicians that could very easily establish their own training programs for young people in search of work. They could aid

the government in its role of educating and provide a program of guaranteed job opportunities.

He then turned to the universities of America and remarked that the greatest laboratory for practical study and experience in many fields is the big cities of America. Rather than universities isolating themselves on the outskirts of a city they should seek to be within and become a part of the city and its problems. It can help as well as learn from some of the cities problems.

We must seek to make every segment and person of our nation productive, Ribicoff noted. Modern American business will then prosper and the whole of the American economy will benefit.

## Doolittle Leaving In May

Richard H. Doolittle, Director of Student Activities, will leave the University at the end of the semester to pursue a doctorate in counseling and guidance in higher education.

Doolittle has been with the University since August 1963 and has served students in many capacities. As director of student activities, he has advised Student Council and been responsible for fraternities and extracurricular programs for all clubs and organizations on campus.

He earned his B.S. degree in psychology and sociology at Springfield College and also a M.A. degree in clinical psychology and student personnel work. Presently, he has been accepted at Columbia University to complete his doctoral studies.

Doolittle and his wife Carol have for the past several years been residence counselors at Warner Hall. The Doolittles have a son, Todd, three years old and a daughter, Tracy, 16 months old.

## Dr. Love . . .

(Continued from Page 1)

"The leadership which he has given to the Monograph Series was commendable and augured well for its contributions to scholarly writings in the field of British history and culture."

"Those who have known Dr. Love," he continued "and sat in his classes realize the tremendous loss the University has suffered. Our heartfelt sympathy and prayers go to his family."

Dr. Albert J. Schmidt, chairman of the History Department will attempt to find a manner satisfactory to the majority of students for continuing Dr. Love's class in Chinese and Indian history, history 321.

"The loss is not only a severe personal one but a great one academically," Dr. Schmidt said.

Dr. Love came to the University in September 1965, having previously taught at the University of California and Emory University in Atlanta, Georgia.

Dr. Love earned a Masters Degree in philosophy at the University of Chicago and a Masters and a Doctorate in history at the University of California at Berkeley.

A member of the graduate Advisory Committee here at the University and recipient of a travel grant to study in the British Isles, Dr. Love was the author of numerous articles.

### WPKN INSTALLED

Iota Beta Sigma, the National Collegiate Broadcasting fraternity, recently installed WPKN as a chapter member.

The University's FM radio station was made Pi Kappa chapter because the "PK" in their call stands for the Purple Knight of the University.

The national fraternity has a three-fold purpose said station manager Richard Shermer — to give recognition to students in collegiate broadcast activities, promote closer unity between students and alumni in the broadcasting field and aid in the advancement of broadcast journalism at the University level.

IBS has 18 chapters throughout the country. Twelve WPKN staff members are in the Pi Kappa chapter.



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## Women's Senate Asks For Passover Vacation

Women's Senate last week sent a letter to members of the Administration requesting that classes be cancelled for the first two days of Passover in April.

The letter, the contents of which were voted on and passed unanimously by Women's Senate, requests that from sunset April 24 to sunset April 26, classes be cancelled so Jewish dormitory students be allowed to spend the religious holidays with their families.

Carol Metzler, President of WRA, said that the continuation of classes during this time is "discouraging religious participation" with one's family.

In the past the University policy has been to excuse Jewish students from their classes at this time for religious reasons, requesting that professors give no tests or major assignments during this period. However work is still missed and must be made up.

The Senate hopes that strong consideration will be given to this request in the event that it is a family as well as a religious holiday.

The letter has been sent to President Henry Littlefield, Dr. Alfred Wolff, Dean of Students, the deans of the six colleges on campus, Dr. Claire Fulcher, and five other administrators.

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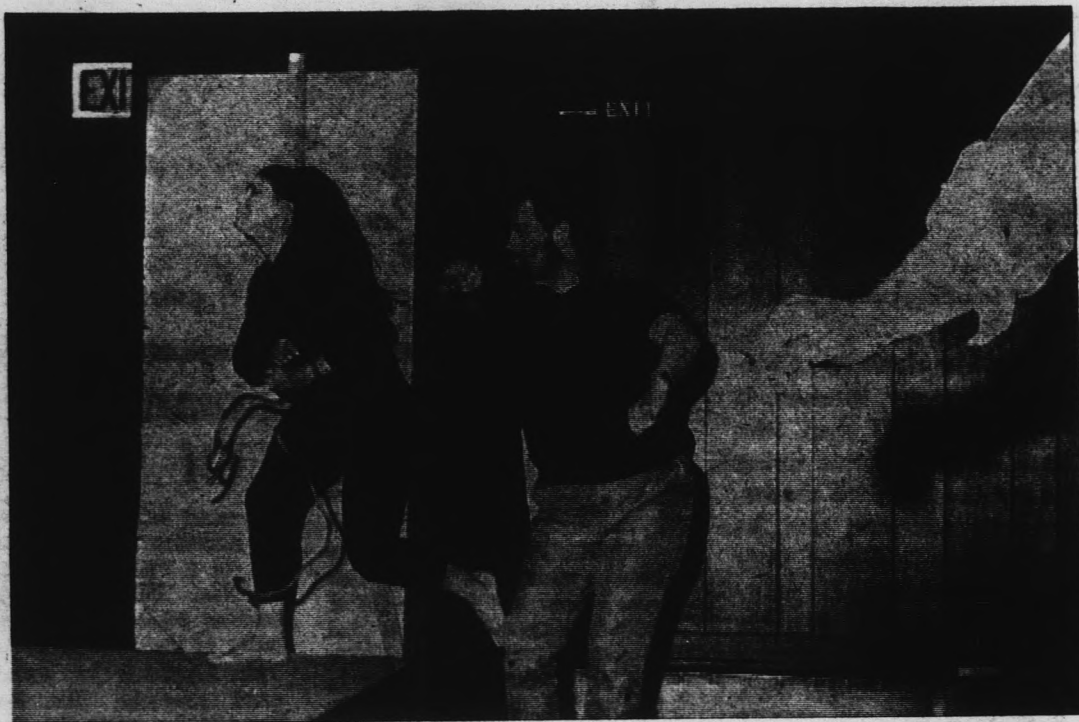
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Marilyn Desperas, left, and Derek Hamilton, right, go through the motions in a rehearsal of *Antigone* which opens next Tuesday night in the Drama Center. Kenneth Frankel, director of the production, shakes his first off stage.

## Antigone Opens March 16

Assorted grunts and groans filled the Drama Center as the cast for "Antigone" went through their usual fifteen minutes of exercising.

And an arduous group of exercises it was. No muscle was left untouched. At one point the stage looked like the setting for a massive array of live "Jack-in-the boxes" as the cast bounced around.

The cast was not alone in performing this segment of the rehearsal schedule. Kenneth Frankel, director of the Greek play, led his group in every one of the exercises.

At the end of the fifteen minute period, Frankel instructed his cast to lie down on the stage with their arms over their heads and completely relax. He told them to put themselves "in the best possible frame of mind."

After a minute of this total relaxation, the "routine" section of the rehearsal time began — if, indeed, there is any such thing as a routine rehearsal.

By opening night, March 16, the ten-member cast will have rehearsed for three and a half weeks, at 20-25 hours a week, Frankel noted.

Frankel has done a great deal of work with Tyrone Guthrie Theatre in Minnesota. He was an assistant to Guthrie in the production of "Cherry Orchard," and an assistant to Edwin Sherin in directing "The Wall."

In New York, Frankel was an assistant to Guthrie in the production of "Dinner at Eight." He was also the stage manager prior to Broadway for "Send Us Your

Boy."

*Antigone* will run for five performances beginning next Thursday. Reservations, may be made by calling Ext. 444.

## Council Investigating Student Center Board

Student Council has acquired its very own Un-American activities committee.

The committee, known as the Committee to Investigate Student Center Board, is supposed to do exactly what its name implies.

Armando Baez, Student Council representative who called for the formation of the committee, said that Student Center Board is not cooperating with Student Council as it should.

Baez cited the "Trini Lopez incident" as indicative of the lack of cooperation that Student Council gets from the Student Center Board.

The story runs something like this: Student Council decided to get the Miracles, a nationally popular recording group, to come to the campus. They contracted the group for April 8. Student Center Board wanted to get Trini Lopez to come to the campus and they got him to come on April 8.

The only thing that the two organizations agreed upon was that it would be impossible for the campus to support both groups with sizable audiences on the same night.

Baez said that Student Center Board contracted with Trini Lo-

pez purposely to "annoy" Student Council.

Donald Bean, representative to Student Council from the Student Center Board had another version. Bean said it was a coincidence that the Board got Lopez for the same night Council got the Miracles. He also said that as soon as the Student Center Board was informed of Student Council's decision to get the Miracles, the Board cancelled Trini Lopez.

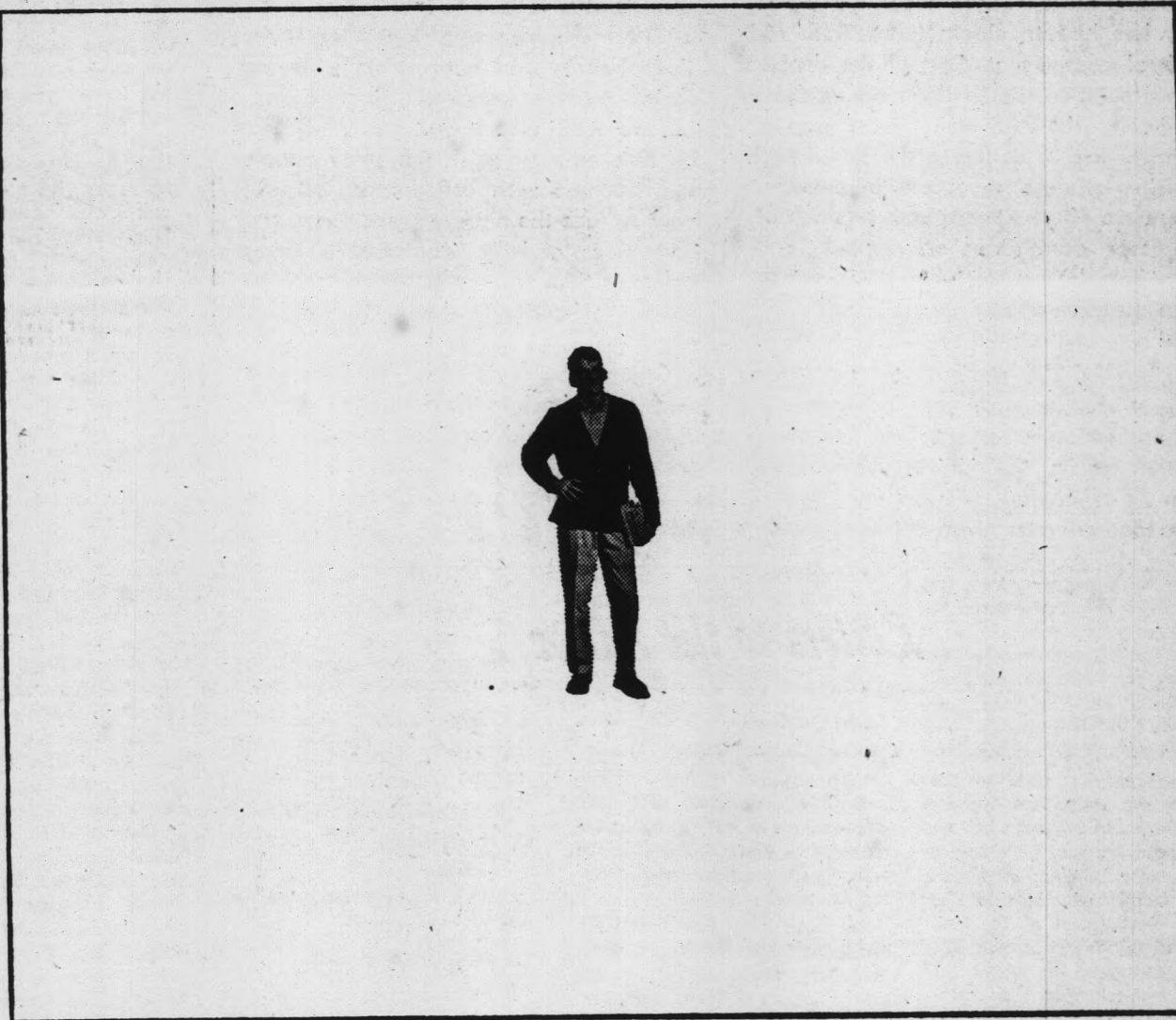
At last week's meeting of the Student Council Bean admitted, however, that the Student Center Board knew about the Miracles when they decided on Trini Lopez.

Baez also cited Student Center Board's money situation as another reason to investigate the Board.

Baez said that the money that Student Center Board uses is part of the general University fee that all students pay at the beginning of each semester. He added that Student Center Board is not responsible to the student body because they are not elected by the student body.

According to Baez, Student Council should make sure that Student Center Board spends the

(Continued on Page 9)



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## EDITORIAL SECTION

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## It's Only Money

"We take it for granted that students at this University can afford to be here—and that men who are called back to the dormitories can afford to live in the dormitories."

That is what a University official told a group of students asking for the rationale behind "the big move" controversy that has been raging between the University and off-campus men being called back to campus.

As we have stated before, if money didn't enter the picture, running a University would be a relatively simple chore. But, often money takes precedence over everything else, because only money can pay the heating bills, the lighting bills, the dorm counselors' salaries, and the cost of putting up brand new big dormitories. And, the University's purse strings are the force that is pulling many off-campus men back to campus now.

In order to obtain funds for the construction of new dormitories, the University has had to obtain loans from the federal government. Part of the deal is the stipulation that if there are students available, the University must require them to live in dorms so the dorms will be filled as close to capacity as possible. There are 40 year mortgages on each of the large dormitories on campus, and each has the contractual agreement to keep the dorms full.

It is a well-established fact that approximately 200 students drop out for various reasons each year between the fall and spring semesters. This, no doubt, is the reason the University includes with all off-campus releases the stipulation that all men given off-campus re-

leases are subject to being called back to live in the dormitories.

There is nothing new about this situation. What is new this year, however, is that the approximately 80 men who were called back to campus this spring did not receive notification until the beginning of the new semester, and, in many cases, until they had paid their rent for the month of February.

The University also notifies students who are granted off-campus releases that they cannot sign a lease for longer than six months. But, it seems quite logical to conclude that a student who had not been notified that he would be called back to campus would have signed a lease for his off-campus apartment by the start of the new semester, so that he would not lose his apartment while the University was deciding his fate.

Of course, the University cannot afford to have empty housing facilities and lose thousands of dollars. If that money is lost, it must be made up from some other source, and the University has no reserve fund to handle such a loss.

The many men who signed leases for their houses and apartments will now face a financial loss, and a financial output for room and board. Many will not be able to room with the same people they roomed with off-campus. All will have to face the noise, the meetings, the dorm dues, and the "community" living situation that drove most of the men to request off-campus releases in the first place.

Our sympathy is with the men who were called back to the dorms so that the dollar sign could continue to reign supreme.

But then, they can afford it—it's only money.

## Letters to the Editor

## TO THE EDITOR:

At a time when students, student governments, and faculties all over the nation are exerting their power and influence on college administrations in order to achieve more freedom: academic, verbal, social, and otherwise, the Student Government of the University of Bridgeport is, paradoxically, attempting to assert for malized control over the chart-ered organizations on campus.

Today, because of the unalterable rule of "precedent" all new and revised constitutions of organizations must stipulate a min-

imum Q.P.R. for their Presidents. Student Council has now decided on a formalized regulation of having all organizations elect their officers by the end of April; regardless of what is stated in the respective constitutions. What will be next?

The administration certainly backs the Council on these measures. Why would they try to oppose a means of liberal reaction? And the Student Council is doing just what the administration would like. A question one might raise is: "Are the leaders of the Student Council power hungry, or

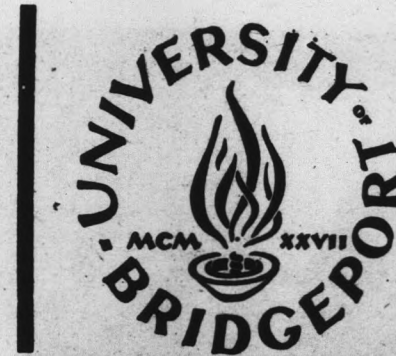
are they dupes?" Perhaps they are neither, but our Student Government certainly is not enacting legislation favorable to, in benefit of, or reflecting the temper of its constituency.

Richard Derman

## TO THE EDITOR:

In these times of uncertainty in these times when men talk of total war, of societal disintegration, and of moral destruction, there emerges a force—a "counterforce"—that builds up, repairs, or creates that which needs touching up, mending, or re-developing. It seems strange, indeed, that this vital force exists on our campus. We have overlooked its work and realize its importance only when it confronts us. Last week, I was confronted by two representatives of this force. They were, in fact, our maintenance men.

They came to fix the broken window in my second story, Trumbull Hall room. The men were quite polite and mannerly, as they entered the room, tool kits in hand, ready to go. I pointed to the broken window and watched from my bed the work of experts. They measured and re-measured for the new window. They took pride in their work and seemed to care that the new piece of glass would fit exactly into the frame. After prying out



letters  
columnists  
features  
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collegiate news

Debate Over Vietnam War:  
Lost In Tangle Of Words

By JAMES RESTON

WASHINGTON — The debate here on ending the war in Vietnam is now lost in a tangle of politics, ideologies, words and personalities, and this subjective war about Vietnam is getting in the way of the objective facts.

In the last few days, the personal and political conflict between President Johnson and Senator Robert Kennedy of New York has dominated what both of them had to say on the subject. It is not only that their personal feud has become worse than ever before, which is quite an achievement, but that their war with each other has managed to dominate Washington thought about the Vietnam war itself.

The Republicans, presented by this clear evidence of Democratic confusion over the war, have for some mysterious reason followed the same line. Their leaders have been here in Washington for a "victory rally" in the last few days, and have put on such a dull show that the whole thing has been dominated by contradictory back-corridor statements on Vietnam by Romney, Nixon, Percy and Goldwater.

Consequently the problem in Washington now is to cut through this thicket and get to the main controversy over whether there is now a reasonable opportunity to end the war by negotiations.

Senator Kennedy, in his recent speech in the Senate, at least helped define the problem. He did two things. The first, long overdue, is that he expressed the conscience of the nation about the human tragedy of that war. Politically and diplomatically, it was a fuzzy and maybe even an opportunistic speech, but more starting peace talks, refuse to be at least dealt with the human agony of the war. That is something.

Second, he asked a simple question which does cut through all the political, ideological and personal controversies, and deserves a clear answer: Why, he asked, does President Johnson, who stopped the bombing for over a month last year in the hope of starting peace talks, refuse to stop it now when there is much more reason for believing that stopping the bombing would actually lead to formal peace negotiations?

Before trying to answer this question, two points probably should be made. The first is that none of the principal critics of the Administration's Vietnam policy — not Senator Kennedy or Senators Fulbright or Mansfield, or Ambassadors Kennan, Gavin and Reischauer or Henry Steele Commager, or Arthur Schlesinger Jr., or Walter Lippmann, all of whom want to stop bombing

and start talking — is asking the Administration to commit itself to a "permanent" ban on bombing, but merely on a bombing pause to test the sincerity of the other side.

Mr. Lippmann has stated the point precisely: like Senator Kennedy, he wants the Government to stop the bombing and talk, but he thinks it is an "absurdity" to suggest that the enemy is asking the United States to stop the bombing "permanently" in return for an agreement to start negotiations.

The central point in the Administration's refusal to talk now is that this is precisely what the North Vietnam Government is asking. The President agrees with Mr. Lippmann that it would be "absurd" to stop bombing "permanently" in return merely for a promise to talk, but he insists on what Mr. Lippmann denies: that this is exactly what Hanoi is asking Washington to do.

This raises the second point which is not generally understood, namely, how the Administration knows what Vietnam thinks. The plain fact is that the United States Government is in contact with the Hanoi Government on an hourly basis whenever it wants to be. The British, who tend to side with the "doves" on Vietnam, know this better than anybody else.

Everybody in the present controversy about Vietnam in Washington wanted to know whether Hanoi was asking for a temporary or a permanent ban on bombing as a condition of starting peace talks. There is reason for saying specifically, not only on the testimony of high officials here but on the word of other Governments that want peace talks urgently, that the Johnson Administration put precisely this point to Hanoi, and the answer was very discouraging.

The Hanoi answer was, unless the highest officials here and in the Western embassies are not telling the truth, that the North Vietnamese Government wanted a simple one-for-one agreement: that they would agree to talk and no more than that if Washington would agree to stop the bombing. Hanoi rejected a limited bombing pause on the specific ground that this would be an "ultimatum."

At this point, it is understood, President Johnson tried another tack: would Hanoi agree to talk merely about talking? Would they talk about the conditions of a cease-fire, or about limiting the war publicly or limiting it privately without admitting they were limiting it? The information here, not only from the John-

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the broken window and cleaning out the dirt that had built up on the outside, they carefully put in the new piece of glass. They fitted in some small spaces with new putty and proceeded to wash the window. I was shocked to see the interest these men had in their work. After cleaning up the old glass, wiping off the window sill, and replacing everything to its original position, they departed—but not before saying good-bye and apologizing for disturbing me. I

thanked them very much and said good-bye.

Imagine, at these times when confusion dominates for example, registration, the dining hall and men's housing, there exists an organized group, priding themselves in their work and caring about the people they do work for.

It's good to see it at the U.B. campus.

Congratulations • Maintenance Men!

Bita

03342



# Your Books Cost Too Much? Don't Blame The Bookstore

By STEPHEN AUCOIN

If you feel that you paid too much for your books in the past weeks or that you can't get used editions often enough, don't blame the University bookstore.

Exhibiting a receipt from McGraw-Hill, a well known publishing firm, bookstore manager Milton S. Aldrich said, "You see, the student has to pay the price which the publisher dictates. We have no say in the matter."

"It's the same thing with changed editions," he added. "As of next June, the text now being used for English 102 will be worthless for retail purposes."

He noted that the bookstore tries to buy back all books it can at 50 per cent of the original price, and sell them at 75 per cent. But they can't buy back editions which professors no longer use in their courses. Therefore, the students' only alternative is to sell to the representative of Barnes and Noble publishers who appears two or three times a year to buy back books at well below the 50 per cent which the bookstore would pay if the texts were to be used again.

Aldrich said that the representative of the company merely gets a date on which he can start buying and the use of a table from the bookstore, and all the prices are strictly his own.

He added that the basic law of buying back books is the larger the course, the greater number of books which can be bought back.

"After all," he said, "the bookstore isn't in business to make a profit but to serve the student."

While admitting that he made a large profit on such non-essentials as jewelry, clothing, cards, cosmetics, he added that the net surplus, or all profit, derived from the bookstore every year is added to the University scholarship fund. And this addition represents a lot of free education.

University vice president Albert E. Diem noted that in June, 1966, a computed excess of \$28,000 from the bookstore was added to the scholarship fund. In 1965, the amount came to \$38,000 and in 1964, to the same amount.

The difference between 1966 and the two preceding years was explained by vice-president Diem. Although a majority of students do not realize it, he said "you have to remember that 1966 was the first year for the new University bookstore. Before that it was located in Mail and Supply, so the overhead of the new operation became considerably larger."

This change is also clearly reflected in the percentage of the bookstore's total revenue which found its way into the scholarship

fund. For the years 1964-66, the percentages were 11, eight and five per cent, respectively. All these figures directly reflect the higher overhead which the new bookstore has incurred.

Even now, the University carries a part of the cost of the bookstore operation, but Diem added that he has "tried to get at the costs of operating the bookstore more accurately."

He said that it would seem to be more efficient to make the bookstore carry its own cost.

Whatever the case is for a change in bookkeeping, it is clear that the bookstore does its share for those students on scholarship. Of the \$80,000 granted annually by the University (excluding endowed scholarships) the profits from the bookstore represent, as of 1966, 35 per cent of all the money in the scholarship fund. Originally, the bookstore profits are earmarked for the Cortright scholarships, but any excess is used for other scholarship awards.

"Actually," Aldrich said, "the cost of textbooks amounts to less than \$.03½ of every dollar the student will spend on education."

He warned, however, that due to a paper shortage which he blamed on today's favorite scapegoat, Vietnam, prices are due to rise again next year.

## UB Reps Ask Legislature For Student Absentee Ballot

Last week, student representatives from this University and the University of Connecticut petitioned a joint House and Senate Committee on Elections in Hartford to gain the right of casting absentee ballots.

According to the present state statutes, students who live in Connecticut must return to their home towns to vote in any election.

Dan Gershon, a senior majoring in industrial relations, testified with Leopold Grief of Westport, president of the Associated Student Government at the University of Connecticut and two other UConn students before the joint committee on a bill which would extend the absentee ballot to students attending colleges who live in Connecticut. This was the "first lobby involving Bridgeport students," Gershon said.

Thirty bills or more have already been filed in the General Assembly. Students object to traveling long distances and cutting classes to cast their votes.

It is easier for Connecticut stu-

dents attending school in Madrid, Spain to vote than for students at the University of Connecticut, Rep. Elmer W. Lowden, D-Stamford, told the Legislature's Election Committee. Two of Lowden's sons attend Connecticut colleges and neither had an opportunity to vote. However, one son studying in Madrid, Spain, did and filed an absentee ballot.

"These people are disenfranchised," Secretary of State, Ella T. Grasso said of the enthusiastic college students appealing for the right to vote.

The reason given the students for not allowing them to cast absentee ballots, Gershon said, is that people working outside of the state will want the same right and administrative costs will be greatly increased.

Twenty members of the University's Political Relations Forum will represent the University in Hartford for the second time in three weeks, they leave today for three days during which time they will take part in student-run government and be in charge of the Judiciary Committee.

## College Of Nursing Dedication Sunday

The College of Nursing building will be dedicated Sunday at 2:30 p.m. Dr. Henry W. Littlefield, president of the University, announced.

Florence S. Wald, dean of the School of Nursing at Yale University will speak at the dedication ceremonies, and receive an honorary Doctor of Laws degree.

The dedication will take place in the Student Center and will be followed by an "open house".

Folksinger Bill Dobbins, featured entertainer at the Gaslight Cafe in New York City, will be presented in two folk concerts at the Lid on Tuesday at 8:30 and 9:30 p.m. He is sponsored by the Student League and the Young Democrats. Admission will be free.

There will be an important meeting of the Lacrosse Club, Monday at 3 p.m. in the Audio Visual Room of the gym. All those interested should attend. No experience is necessary.

Students and visitors may tour the nursing building at this time.

The College of Nursing was founded in 1948. It is one of three nursing schools in Connecticut offering a bachelor's degree, the only undergraduate nursing school in a state private institution, and the single college of nursing with an accredited program which admits the graduate of the diploma and associate degree programs in nursing.

Constructed at a cost of \$850,000, the three-story nursing building has been described by federal officials as one of the finest educational facilities for nursing education in the United States.

Construction of the building was made possible under a \$333,833 grant from the U.S. Public Health Services, under the Health Professions Educational Assistance Act, in 1964, and a \$300,000 grant from the Charles A. Dana Foundation.

Martha P. Jayne has been dean of the College of nursing since its founding in 1948, but has announced that she plans to retire at the end of the current academic year.

## On Other Campuses

### PACIFIC UNIVERSITY

Upperclassmen of a fraternity at this university decided to pull a prank on their pledgemaster so they blindfolded him, drove nearly 200 miles and deposited him in a garbage dump.

When the chuckling pranksters returned to the campus, they found him at the fraternity house sound asleep.

The bewildered pledgemaster had knocked at the door of a neighboring house and explained his plight. The people then called a friend who owns an airplane and flew the boy back to campus.

### HOBART COLLEGE

The student council here resigned en masse this month in reaction to the stripping of its social authority by the administration less than a month after it had been granted this power.

Dr. Albert E. Holland, president of the College, charged the 19-member Student Control Board did not seem capable of controlling other students.

He cited as an example the illegal entertaining of women in students bedrooms last month. He called this incident "a significant lapse in student responsibility that might have had serious repercussions."

The Student Board had been given their authority

over student social conduct on Jan. 19 with a joint communique with the administration.

Besides resigning their positions, the board members pledged "total non-cooperation" with the administration and a boycott of all college-sponsored extra-curricular activities.

They also called for cessation of the college paper, The Herald, and a halt to broadcasts on the college radio station, WEOS.

There was no further comment from the administration.

### HAVERFORD COLLEGE

Haverford College officials have removed all time restrictions governing the visit of women in men's dormitories.

Formerly, women guests could be entertained until 2 a.m. on Mondays through Fridays and until 3:30 a.m. on Saturdays and Sundays. From now on, however, students in the all-male institution will be bound solely by the college's honor system not to entertain women visitors all night.

"More than 60 years' experience with our student self-government and a really workable honor system has persuaded the board of managers that the students can govern themselves, even in so sensitive an area as this," asserted Dr. Jonathan Rhodes, chairman of the board.

## JULÉS FEIFFER





# UNIVERSITY ON THE GO A TEN PART SERIES

A Commemorative Issue About UB  
In Its Fortieth Anniversary Year

## The Future: More Change, A Search For Excellence

Many moons have risen and set since the days of Socrates and his famed question and answer method of teaching, aimed at inspiring young men from the privileged classes in Ancient Greece to seek Truth.

The ultimate goal—the search for truth—has survived the centuries since then, but the philosophies underlying the meaning of education and the meaning of a university, since its origin in Italian monasteries of the Middle Ages, have waxed and waned.

Definitions, objectives, duties of the universities have been debated and changed, kept for a while, then debated and changed again. It is no different today. The function of the university with its accompanying philosophy and goals still is under debate.

Camps are divided between proponents of a liberal arts education and advocates of specialization. There is disagreement on definition, responsibilities, what should or should not be offered students, who should have a say on university policies and who should not. Educators, philosophers, administrators, students agree and disagree on the means to achieve the so-called goal of Truth—an abstraction which is

overworked on many a campus.

Across the country, universities have been and still are undergoing dynamic changes in curriculum, faculty, and physical resources to meet the advances of knowledge in technological and other fields, and to fulfill the needs resulting from the education explosion of the last two decades. Bridgeport is no exception.

Technological advances have worked their way not only in expanding curriculums. They have affected methods of teaching. The "hot media" emphasizing exchange of ideas is giving way to the "cold media," or presentation of ideas. Caught in the current of controlled learning, the student is forced to meet the pressures of the expanded curriculums with the consequence that creativity is becoming a by-product of a mass-produced student body.

Mass education is still an unchecked trend. While industries are using massive assembly lines, universities use large lectures halls, and in both cases, the goal is a well-functioning product.

Motivation of students is no longer knowledge for knowledge's sake, but grades. Emphasis on grades is a conditioned thing, stressed from kindergarten to col-

lege. In one suburban Long Island town, students in high school were given twenty trading stamps for every "A" they received.

The image of the student, in comparison to yesteryear's, is changed. He is affected by the same pressures which afflict other phases of the university today. He is demanding more freedoms, is spreading his wings wider than yesteryear's student, and is fighting for a say in administration policies as they relate to him on campus, off-campus and in the classroom.

Every aspect of college life is on the go. It is no different here at the University than elsewhere. But what is the ultimate goal? Where is the destination? Is Bridgeport making headway towards that destination?

Here at the university, the general overall philosophy is concerned with the growth and development of the total individual. The goal is to help realize the student's capacities and inspire him to use them to the fullest extent in his college years and throughout life.

With this as a general guide, the University's six schools set forth their own aims, beliefs, philosophies ranging from liberal arts to specialization.

Professors here are not caught up in the "research" mania as elsewhere, and most colleges do not follow a rigid "publish or perish" policy, stressed in many institutions. Good teaching is still the singular purpose of the University.

The student at the University resents being "stereotyped." He is aroused by the labels that have been attached to him. He feels he is being overwatched, over-protected, but at the same time, he is explorative and experimental.

Following a trend throughout the nation, students here are moving away from conventional political issues and turning to "bread and butter" issues on campus, but the biggest percentage is apathetic, and concerned only in learning skills to get a good job, get a degree, and quietly find a place in the Establishment.

The dropout problem remains. Reasons vary, ranging from inability to cope with University life, pressures and unpreparedness, to unexplained "personal reasons."

Town versus gown relations are changing. In their place is emerging a new climate in which town and gown cooperation is seen and

felt here at the University. Each is becoming more aware of the illimitable resources of the other and beginning to take advantage of them.

No trend yet exists to join aesthetics with functionalism in the building program, but attempts are being made by the administration to define the University's physical character. The University campus, however, is still a patchwork of brick, concrete, rundown roominghouses, converted mansions, and asphalt pavement. It still does not turn its face happily toward the city it borders on the north, nor does it have the atmosphere of the park in its backyard. Any hope that it will happen one day soon would require a monumental redevelopment plan for the whole area, not the piecemeal strategy which now exists.

Fumbling and bureaucracy are very much a part of the University's growth, but each new challenge has been met. There is still much to learn. There is still a long way to go. Each new program brings new requirements and greater demands. But there is new leadership also and new strength. These will be needed most in the years ahead for a University on the go.

## 'Tutor in Journalism' Aids Writing Project

By TERE PASCONE

One afternoon last September, before the opening of the fall term, Dr. Howard Boone Jacobson, chairman of the department of journalism, sat in his office talking to Miss Tere Pascone, former newspaperwoman, whom he had known during his own stint on Bridgeport's daily newspaper.

They talked about the state of journalism education at the University. He reviewed the gains that had already been made in the curriculum. He explained how the emphasis on human communication, in all its variety and forms, had become the natural extension of the broad, cultural base in the arts, science and humanities which now comprised the background of study in journalism.

"Nobody can write intelligently today about the complicated ways of life unless he understands with scholarly authenticity what scholars know and write about. This must come before stylistics and the easily acquirable know-how of technique," he said.

He quickly added, however, that for journalists, the indispensable ingredient of intellectual content is not enough.

"Writing must always be a

quality of thinking as well as a richness of mind," he said. "The high quality of logic and ideas which the journalist develops has a purpose—to help him to do the best possible job of getting information, understanding its value, and presenting it clearly and imaginatively to the mass audience."

Here is where Dr. Jacobson saw the news laboratory paying off.

"It is here that the student learns to integrate words and vivid imagery with the substantive materials, to find relationships and patterns, and to write about them effectively, and that's where you come in," he told Miss Pascone.

The purpose of the meeting was to discuss a special project Dr. Jacobson had in mind for students enrolled in the journalism workshop. Its goal would be reporting in depth. Students, working as writers-researchers, would produce a series of major articles dealing with a single theme. They would become totally involved in the writing, editing and producing of an experimental, special issue.

The project was to be patterned after a similar experience with depth reports at the School of Journalism of the University of Nebraska. A book, written by

Neale Copple, director of the Nebraska program, would become the textbook for the class.

Students were to discover the newswriting possibilities also of such writing styles as the vivid imagery in Truman Capote's *In Cold Blood*, and the short story models of Lillian Ross, written for New Yorker magazine.

A Reader's Digest Foundation grant would help underwrite research and travel costs of students, whose assignments in the project, would take them outside the campus.

Before the afternoon was over, Miss Pascone was sold on the idea. She was appointed tutor in Journalism under special arrangements with the Journalism Department. She was to give a weekly seminar workshop to students on advanced writing styles, and individual conferences were to be held once their stories were under way.

The tutorial idea was a new experiment, and if successful, would be expanded to include all writing laboratories, Dr. Jacobson said. The tutors would be people experienced in the profession working full time on the outside, and giving of their experience in the laboratory sessions.

The mood for the project was rush, and students were asked to

decide on the subject of the issue early. Themes were reviewed early for their potential. Students took a long, hard look at their campus environment also. In the process, the central idea for the special series was born. College life had deeply affected their views and relationships. Why not put the new directions and actions of their own University into the perspective of ferment and change which seemed to be the way of life on the nation's campuses today?

Students agreed to take a piece of this broad idea themselves. More weeks were spent developing tentative, but more specific "guidelines" which would serve to express the purpose of each story. Initial plans called for a rough outline, the location of pertinent source materials, and the names of people who could provide authoritative information for each article. These were combined with a long list of questions for which answers had to be found. Finally, deadlines were set.

It took weeks of discussion, encouragement, the sifting and swapping of materials, advice, criticism, cajoling and reminders even to get Journalism students to realize that their story deadline was a part of the creative process as well as its content.

But the toughest part of the writing task still remained. Miss Pascone faced the unenviable task of getting the group to edit, cut, revise their work with the same enthusiasm that went into the first drafts. Grumbling and frustration became an acceptable part of the learning process. But things got done.

Space requirements began to jell. The big decisions at this stage, were all graphic. Dr. Jacobson had asked Simon Greco, journalism lecturer in graphic communication, to serve as graphics consultant for the supplement production. Roughs were designed. Students were asked to submit their picture, artwork and headline requirements for their picture, artwork and headline requirements for their stories. These were integrated into the final layouts from which the publisher would create the final product.

Those last days were interspersed with exasperation because of exams, regular writing assignments for the campus weekly, and last minute changes. Everyone was pinched for time, but somehow, the work got done. Even more important, there was a new, hardened but professional quality about the staff, and a heightened dedication to excellence.



# ADMISSIONS MANIA BEGINS AT SIX

by Irene Lefebvre

## College Boards Cause Most of the Pressure

PART ONE



The admissions mania begins at six not at seventeen. Throughout the student's preparatory years, the pressures mount so that child, parents, and school are painfully aware of the importance of college board examinations.

So great have these pressures built up that in certain quarters, bizarre methods have been used as incentives to spur children on to improve their grades.

In his book, *They Shall Not Pass*, Hillel Black, noted observer of the educational field, reveals that a school in suburban Long Island actually rewarded trading stamps for every "A" students receive on their report cards.

In addition to this pressure to produce record crops of students able to pass college boards, the parents themselves have been exerting themselves as early as the first day a child enters school.

Dr. James B. Conant, former president of Harvard, has found that "kindergarten and first-grade teachers frequently hear such statements as, 'I don't care what you do so long as Johnnie gets into Harvard.'"

Not that all parents feel this way. Many are questioning the emphasis on accelerated courses and feel the way Mrs. Arthur Tattersall, head of the Social Science Department at Cumberland High School, Cumberland, R.I. does. Mrs. Tattersall expresses concern that even at the first grade level, students are being grouped according to their ability. She said this when told that her first grade son had been placed in an accelerated group.

Capt. Paul Williams, head of the Educational Testing Security, has found that this type of pressure leads to a warped sense of values, borne out by reports that approximately 500 copies of different exams are lost or stolen every year from testing centers.

Pressure exists among the students themselves. It bothers them to tell their classmates that their top choices in colleges have turned them down, or that their college board scores were not good.

"I was nervous because colleges counted them so highly," Jeryl Lavay at the University said. "Then you find yourself not only competing for colleges, but among your own classmates as well. I hope they get rid of the exams. They're foul."

In the opinion of Jayne Haberman, "they are not a good yardstick to determine academic success. For one thing, the test is too long, and the questions are not specific. All the colleges stress them too much. They are mandatory, and students have nothing to say about them. This is not good."

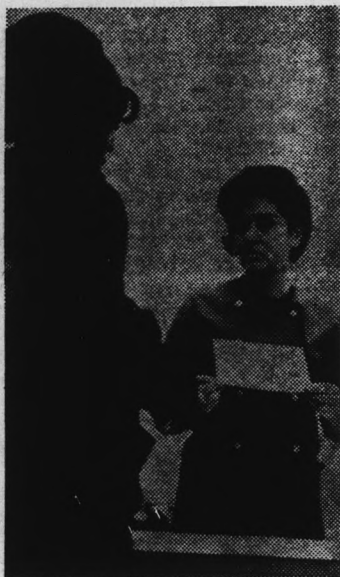
Students here generally feel that college boards do not effectively predict future success. To prove her point, one student told how she scored in the 400's in the mathematics section, yet received an "A" in every math course she ever took in college.

Frank H. Bowles, president of the College Entrance Examina-

tion Board, in contrast to complaints such as these, says the pressure for high college board scores is crucial only in gaining acceptance to the most selective colleges — only 250 to 300 out of over 2,000 schools of higher learning in the country.

R. Inslee Clark, Jr., dean of admissions at Yale University verified that even in the most selective colleges, board scores are not the sole method of determining acceptance.

"No one item is thoroughly reliable. We use a combination of teacher's reports (to determine the depth of the applicant's mind), principal or guidance counselor's reports, transcripts, level of courses, Scholastic Aptitude Tests and achievements.



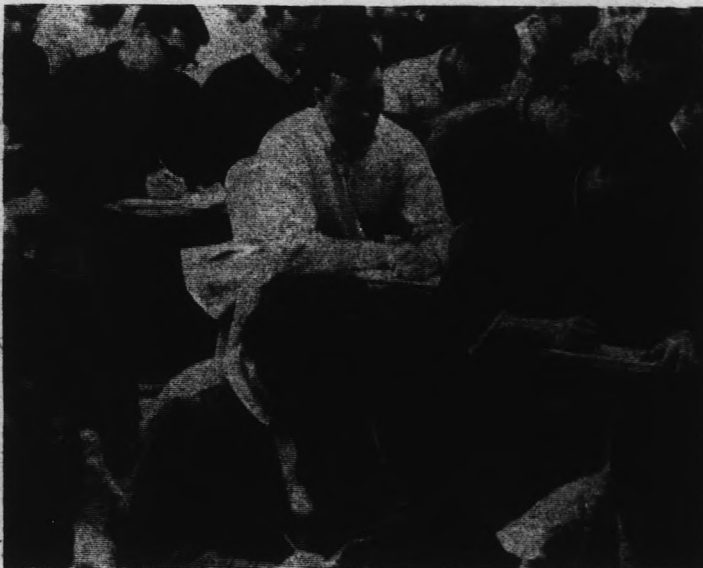
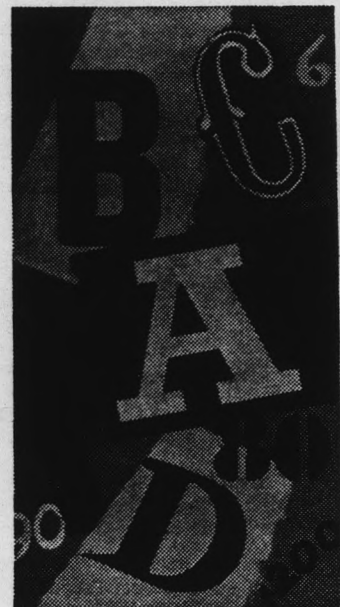
Also extra-curricular interests and particular talents are taken into consideration."

Here at the University, high school grades are regarded as the best indicator of a student's acceptability, with the senior year at high school given the most weight.

"If a student is going to make the honor roll only once in his high school career, let it be in his senior year," Dr. Donald W. Kern, dean of admissions, said.

SAT scores and principals' and teachers' recommendations are also important criteria here.

Border line cases are given more screening. It is with these cases, Dr. Kern says, that the

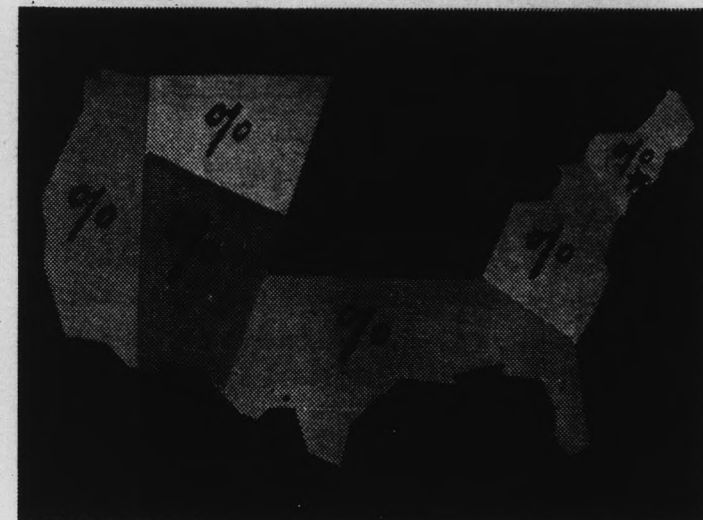


University takes its biggest chance — it must gamble.

"All questionable applicants' are reviewed by the full admissions committee, and the student may be asked to come in for an interview. We make use of any information that is available — such information is found in the student's folder. Whether the gamble is won or lost depends on the student's performance."

At the University of Hartford, grades top the list in the hierarchy of admissions criteria, together with the choice of curricula the student wishes to follow.

"We look into the course the student wishes to follow, then we check his grades in related courses," William P. Morrison, director of admissions said.



Southern Connecticut State Teacher's College relies on a combination of college board scores, grades, college preparatory program, and rank in class.

Parents and students feel that, because of the rise in numbers of students seeking admission to college, it is much more difficult for students to gain admission. This assumption is not true says Bowles.

In his book, *How to Get Into College*, he said that almost every qualified student today can get into some college, although he may not get into his first choice college because of the number of applicants seeking admission to that particular college.

Admissions practices vary from college to college in geographical selection as well as grades.

For instance, colleges differ in the percentage of students they accept from out-of-state.

"The University of Bridgeport is interested in the best qualified student it can find. We don't care too much where he's from," Dr. Kern said. He added that commuters have less pressures on them because they do not have to compete for dormitory space.

"Dorm students, particularly girls, face much more competition," he said.

At Southern Connecticut State Teacher's College, there is no specific rate on the number of out-of-staters accepted.

"However, it is an unwritten law that we accept no more than 10 percent from out-of-state in any given year," R.M. Drobish, assistant dean of admissions said.

from the West Coast, and 3 percent from foreign countries.

In contrast to the other colleges mentioned, whose average SAT scores range in the 1000's, 90 per cent of Yale's freshmen class scored in the 600's in both the verbal and mathematical sections of the test, and the average score was between 680-690.

Just how valid are Scholastic Aptitude Tests? Are they fair? Dr. Banesh Hoffmann of Queens College says no. He points out in his book, *The Tyranny of Testing*, that many of the questions on the SAT are ambiguous and students are asked to choose what they consider the "best" answer.

"Since these multiple-choice tests are widely used for college and scholarship selection, we are in danger of rewarding the people with glib and superficial minds, while rejecting those who are deep, subtle and creative," he said.

Black agrees with Dr. Hoffmann that there are too many ambiguous questions on the SAT, and that "ambiguity must be one of the explanations for the simple statistic that in the five administrations of the SAT-Verbal in 1960-61, a student had four chances out of 100,000 to obtain a perfect score.

But, unlike Dr. Hoffmann, he sees a deep student not likely to lose even 50 points because of ambiguity.

Another criticism offered by Black is that for the student, there is a temptation to try and guess what is in the testmaker's mind. He asks, "What happens to the youngster who cares about his integrity, who seeks only to put down that which he personally believes is true?"

He described the situation as "intolerable, especially since mass multiple-choice testing has become an integral part of the educational process. For if there be a holy purpose to education in a free society, it can be no less than to inculcate in every child the desire to discover and report the truth. It would be a terrible irony if that process is compromised by one of the devices that helps decide your youngster's educational future."

Grades, the most important criteria for acceptance at Southern Connecticut, Hartford, and Bridgeport, and definitely a major factor at Yale, deserve examination. The question arises whether all high schools are treated as equal in quality or not.

Dr. Kern said that the University of Bridgeport is not overly concerned with this factor, since schools in the East, which supply the bulk of its student body, are considered superior to those of other areas.

Rank in class varies in importance at the four colleges.

At Bridgeport, the emphasis is on rank and boards, with 35 percent of the freshmen class in the top fifth of their graduating class.

Hartford is not overly concerned about class rank. Its best indicator for success in college is high school grades because it is seen as measuring what the

(Continued on Page 10)



# 'Turn On' Without Drugs— Use Your Mental Evolution

Historically the use of psychedelic drugs has been used to increase man's mental capacity, but these drugs can become more dangerous than narcotics when used incorrectly. K. S. Kumar, teacher of Indian studies at Columbia University, warned students in a convocation last week.

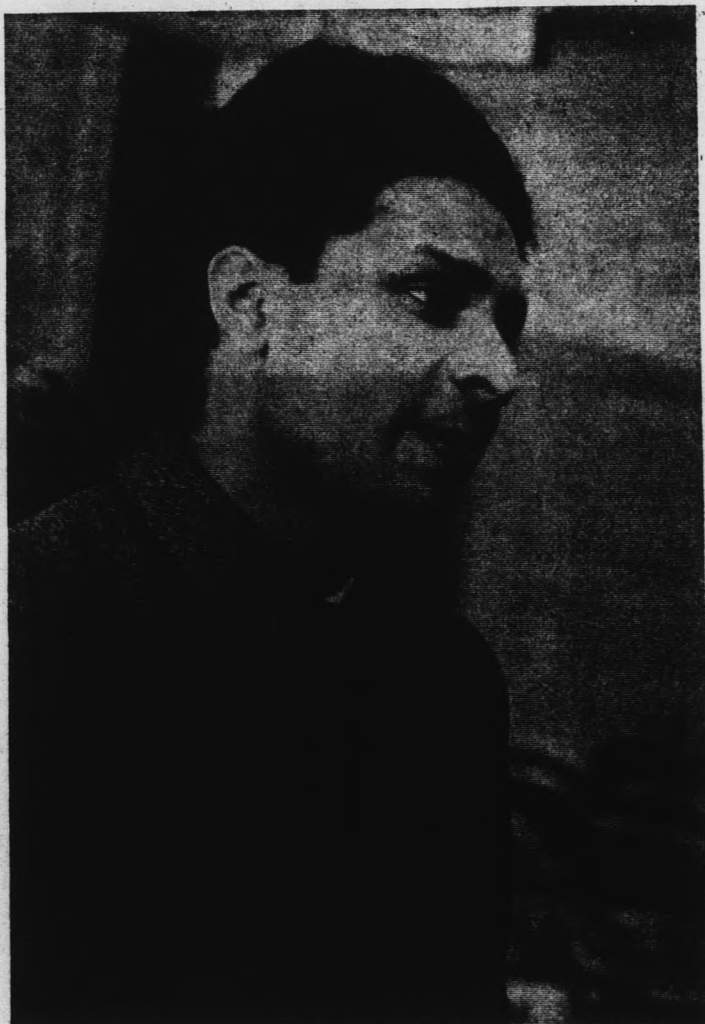
These drugs, such as LSD, used for consciousness expansion beyond the rational mind, he said, because of their dangers and expense, could be replaced by the discovery of one's mental evolution.

Since the human brain has a mental potential of approximately 80 per cent, he explained, we have but a limited grasp of reality recorded by our senses. This is illustrated by the limited range of frequencies received by the human eye and ear.

So, to increase mental awareness one must activate the inactive brain cells. This can be done with the use of drugs, which stimulate the walls of the brain artificially, or secondly, through mental discipline.

Kumar commented on the fact that the popularity of such things as LSD is largely based on the orientation of the U.S. as a "pill society." He said that we have become too dependent on the external agent and it has come to the point where we are using it for spiritual endeavors.

The best way, however, for increasing mental extension is through concentration and meditation. Importance, he explained, rests on tranquility of the mind. This stimulates the vital energy of the mind. This stimulation he



K. S. KUMAR

stressed must not be forced, however. Too often we are looking for instant realization in this day and age, and this process can simply not be hurried.

This convo, first of a five part Indian Seminar Series, was sponsored by the Shastri Scholarship Committee in cooperation with the Philosophy Department.

## Reston . . .

(Continued from Page 4)

son Administration but from others that want negotiations, is that Hanoi said "no": there must be a promise of no bombing, unconditional negotiations meant no time limit on negotiations; if Washington would stop the bombing Hanoi would talk; no more than that. It was that simple.

If this is the factual situation — and I believe it is — it should limit the domestic controversy. In the first place, it would rule out Senator Kennedy's three-point plan, for he insisted on the right of the U.S. to start the bombing again if the negotiations did not make progress; and it would eliminate Walter Lippmann's argument that Hanoi, with the support of Moscow, merely wants a temporary bombing truce which Washington is rejecting.

The Johnson Administration will talk and reduce the violence if Hanoi will do the same — that is Johnson's basic proposition — but its objective is peace on the basis of the 1954 and 1962 Geneva agreements (which Hanoi says it approves), and not merely "peace talks." For to end the bombing in return for unlimited talks seems to this Administration to be a formula merely for changing the balance of power in the war, to end the pressure on North Vietnam and continue the pressure on South Vietnam, and therefore, as Mr. Lippmann says, to be "absurd."

There is another argument. This is that Washington should take the chance of an unlimited bombing truce and unlimited negotiations because this would worry the Chinese and make it difficult for the enemy to maintain the morale of its regular and guerrilla troop, but Kennedy is not arguing for this. He is arguing for a limited truce, and this is precisely what the Administration and the Western diplomats in Hanoi say the North Vietnamese Government will not accept.

Reprinted from the N.Y. Times

## Norman Thomas To Speak

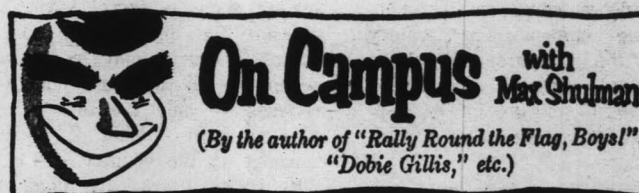
Norman Thomas, famed Socialist and once perennial candidate for president of the United States, will be the featured speaker on Vietnam at the second session of the Human Concerns Forum of the Southern Connecticut Ethical Society next Wednesday at 8:15 p.m. at Coleytown Elementary School, Westport.

Founded and editor of *The World Tomorrow*, Thomas was one of the organizers of the Civil Liberties Bureau which later became the American Civil Liberties Union.

An outspoken critic of the Johnson policy on foreign affairs and, in particular, the Vietnam War, he is a member of the Board of the National Committee for a Sane Nuclear Policy.

Following the main address, a panel of local figures representing various leadership positions in the community will question the speaker and discuss the topic.

A question session will follow. The program will be moderated by M. Michael Grupp, leader of the Ethical Society.



**On Campus** with Max Shulman

(By the author of "Rally Round the Flag, Boys!", "Dobie Gillis," etc.)

### WHO'S GOT THE BUTTON?

I'm sure it has not escaped your notice that underlying the adorable whimsy which has made this column such a popular favorite among my wife and my little dog Spot, there is a serious attempt to stay abreast of the problems that beset the American college student.

Many a trip have I made to many a campus—talking to undergraduates, listening to their troubles, hearing their grievances, reading their buttons. (Incidentally, the second and third most popular buttons I saw on my last trip were: "WALLACE BEERY LIVES" and "FLUORIDATE MUSCATEL." The first most popular button was, as we all know, "SCRAP THE SCRAPE" which is worn, as we all know, by Personna Super Stainless Steel Blade users who, as we all know, are proud to proclaim to the world that they have found a blade which gives them luxury shave after luxury shave, which comes both in double-edge style and injector style, which does indeed scrap the scrape, negate the nick, peel the pull, and onst the ouch, which shaves so closely and quickly and truly and beautifully that my heart leaps to tell of it. (If perhaps you think me too effusive about Personna, I ask you to remember that to me Personna is more than just a razor blade; it is also an employer.)

But I digress. I make frequent trips, as I say, to learn what is currently vexing the American undergraduate. Last week, for example, while visiting a prominent Eastern university (Idaho State) I talked to a number of engineering seniors who posed a serious question. Like all students, they had come to college burning to fill themselves with culture, but, alas, because of all their science requirements, they simply had had no time to take the liberal arts courses their young souls lusted after. "Are we doomed," they asked piteously, "to go through life uncultured?"

I answered with a resounding "No!" I told them the culture they had missed in college, they would pick up after graduation. I explained that today's enlightened corporations are setting up on-the-job liberal arts programs for the newly employed engineering graduate—courses designed to fill his culture gap—for the truly enlightened corporation realizes that the truly cultured employee is the truly valuable employee.

To illustrate, I cited the well-known case of Champert Sigafos of Purdue.



When Champert, having completed his degree in wing nuts and flanges, reported to the enlightened corporation where he had accepted employment, he was not rushed forthwith to a drawing board. He was first installed in the enlightened corporation's training campus. Here he was given a beanie, a room-mate, and a copy of the company rouser, and the enlightened corporation proceeded to fill the gap in his culture.

First he was taught to read, then to print capital letters, then capital and small letters. (There was also an attempt to teach him script, but it was ultimately abandoned.)

From these fundamentals, Champert progressed slowly but steadily through the more complex disciplines. He was diligent, and the corporation was patient, and in the end they were well rewarded, for when Champert finished, he could play a clavier, parse a sentence, and name all the Electors of Bavaria.

Poised and cultured, Champert was promptly placed in an important executive position. I am pleased to report that he served with immense distinction—not, however, for long because three days later he reached retirement age.

Today, still spry, he lives in St. Petersburg, Florida, where he supplements his pension by parsing sentences for tourists.

Here's a sentence that's easy to parse: Subject—"you." Verb—"double." Object—"your shaving comfort when you use Burma-Shave, regular or menthol, along with your Personna Super Stainless Steel Blades."

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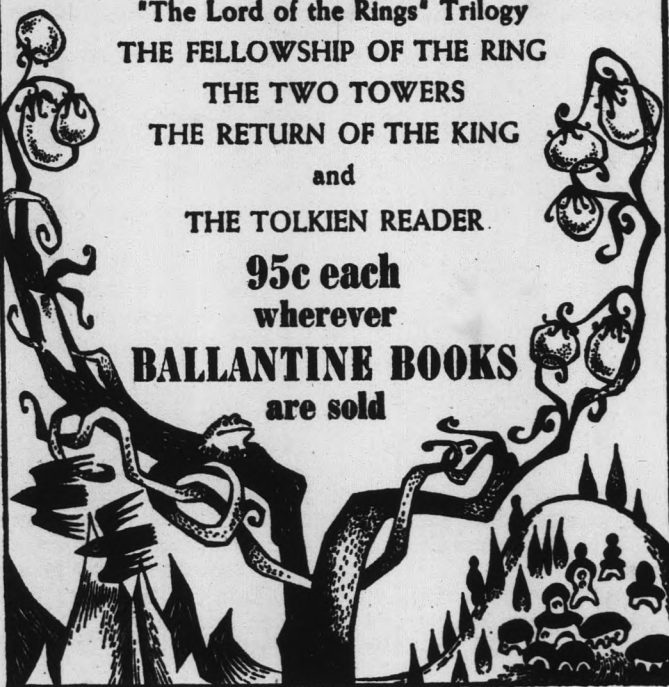
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# Birch Society Spokesman: Govt. Council . . .

## Is Man's Number One Enemy

Man's number one enemy is his government, the more influence that government has, the less freedom man has, Roger Rogerson, local spokesman and coordinator of the John Birch Society, said.

"The checks and balances that were drawn up during the time of Thomas Jefferson are now changing and being broken down with individual responsibility decreasing, as governmental influence grows stronger," he said.

Speaking into a mike from a high stool at one corner of the dimly lit *Lid* Monday night, Rogerson explained that the task of both the John Birch Society and the American people is to reduce the power of the government so that more individual responsibility can emerge.

"Because of the domination of government, a very small percentage of free enterprise is left in the United States," he said. "Every community is dependent on government subsidies, such as Sikorsky Aircraft here in Bridgeport; 60-80 per cent of the U.S. is Communist dominated."

If government is going to continue to subsidize it is going to wind up controlling the free marketplace.

"The reason many people do not fight this trend toward socialism is because people are controlled by the state," he explained. "Man has always driven to escape government."

Rogerson also said that the American people have to make a choice between having government or freedom. "We must stop collectivists from taking over America," he said. "It is the desire of the John Birch Society to give people the beauties of limited government."

Rogerson suggested the best way to have limited government is to restrict the amount of money that they can have. This century has been filled with wars because of too strong governments and the amount of money that they have to spend. "If their money is reduced, the smaller the less chance there will be for war."

"If government were the answer to the problems of mankind, then Russia would be perfect," he said.

More laws and less freedom are the results of the American republic slowly being changed in to a democracy which is the first step toward dictatorship and 100 per cent government, said Rogerson.

"The responsibility of government then comes into play, but the people are not given the information necessary to keep their freedom," he said. "Very often

the freedom of the people is used to destroy it."

"We are being played for a sucker, we are not fighting Communism in Vietnam, if we were why do we give wheat to those countries that support the United Nations?" he said. "We must at all times fight the disease called collectivism."

The John Birch Society feels that it is a mistake to be in Vietnam, said Rogerson, "but since we are there, and since we know that we can win, I feel that we should win it."

One of the main symptoms of an approaching collectivism society is the increased amount of demagogues that are in government today, according to Rogerson. This demagoguery is a product of democracy which leads to strong government because there is no protection for minorities in this system. "This demagoguery can be found both in the Vietnam War and even in the Civil Rights movements here in this country," he said.

"President Johnson is a demagogue using everything he can to meet his own ends," said Rogerson.

However, there are many other demagogues in this country including many of the civil rights leaders who exploit racial discrimination to get power, he said. "Afterwards they throw off their cloaks, and we have to be careful of this."

The government is also exploiting the civil rights movement by continuously probing it and consequently the division is getting wider. "By distinguishing the Negro in things such as the Civil Rights Bill of 1964 the government is merely making him stand out more," said Rogerson.

Socialism would not solve the Negro problem either, Russia is one of the most segregated countries in the world, he said. "Even though it is a classist segregation it still involves a prejudice."

The John Birch Society would like to end the problem by putting Negroes and whites together quietly as was done in Houston, Texas, Rogerson said. "The problem can best be solved without riots and in an understanding way."

What is building up in all areas of American living is a communist conspiracy whose primary purpose is to bring us under a socialist form of government, explained Rogerson. One of the main tools to reach this end is a "government that always lies," he said. "They are trying to get Americans to hate Americans."

He went on to explain that it is lying about disarmament. "Anti-missiles are not being made because it is against the law, while the federal government tells us that it is because they cannot afford it," he said. This along with the fact that they are closing down many defense bases, shows that slow disarmament is taking place, said Rogerson.

The John Birch Society classifies themselves as an educational group and claims a total of 150,000 members. "However we only have the power of persuasion, we do not desire political power," Rogerson said.

# Oneonta Summer Course In Israel

(Continued from Page 3)

students money according to the students wishes. And he adds that Student Center Board is not representative of the student body and hence "I hope that when the committee finishes its investigation of Student Center Board reforms should be made and Student Center Board should be put under closer Student Council scrutiny."

When Bean was asked why he thought the committee was formed, he said, "I wish I knew myself. I don't know why it was formed or what they intend to investigate."

## Barber to Speak

One of Britain's best known newspapermen, Stephen Barber, will be at the University next week to speak on "The Peripheral Wars—the Caribbean area and Central American political revolts."

Sponsored by the Political Relations Forum, Barber will replace Eldon W. Griffith at a convocation Wednesday at 1 p.m., in the Student Center.

The State University College at Oneonta is offering an eight-week summer-session course on "Modern Israel" to be given at the new campus of the Hebrew University in Jerusalem.

The course is open to undergraduate and graduate students who meet the entrance requirements of the College. Upon satisfactory completion of the course, students will receive six semester credits from Oneonta.

Students who desire an intensive study of Israel's economic, social, political, religious, educational, and scientific institutions, an opportunity for research on a particular aspect of the country, and an extensive tour of old-new Israel, can greatly benefit from a program of this nature.

Persons desiring further information may write Dr. Alexander at State University College, Oneonta, N.Y. 13820, or the Department of Education and Culture of the Jewish Agency, 515 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10022.

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## van der Kroef...

(Continued from Page 1)

third view sees the organization as an unavoidable necessity in the world of international affairs.

Dr. van der Kroef said that most people in this country enter the third view. "It is my fervent hope that those who hold the first and second points of view never run the Defense department."

Listing some of the achievements of the CIA, he said that the CIA venture in Guatemala brought that country out of impending danger of Communist dictatorship and referred to the counter-insurgency tactical centers in South Vietnam that the

Kennedy administration initiated which are still in effect.

He commented on the fact that in private life we are accustomed to double-dealings and tricky politics but when it comes to international affairs we must be "filly pure." "People haven't the slightest idea of what the United States is up against," he said. "It would be lovely to say that everything is on the table."

Everybody starts bawling when the CIA gets "caught" he said but when the Federal government gives money to local governments for conservation projects and the like they will take all they can get their hands on. It must be remembered, he stated,

that the CIA is part of the Federal government.

Dr. van der Kroef stated that when the campus revolutionaries get together they talk but when the time comes to act they take on their old American patriotism. He said, "a large percentage of the American campus revolutionaries are as solidly conservative as Charlie Wilson of General Motors."

Dr. van der Kroef stated that he believes that people in the agency will start working on a long-range educational policy consisting of "somewhat selective leaks."

"It would not surprise me," he said, "if Ramparts was found to be financed by the CIA."

## Admissions

student has already done.

"People get carried away with class rank and college boards, both of which are overemphasized and misused terms," Morrison protested.

At Yale and Southern Connecticut, rank in class is definitely important.

After all information is compiled (grades, board scores, recommendations, interviews, and all other pertinent information), the arduous process of selection and rejection begins.

According to Bowles, the first step is to divide the applicants into three groups: (1) the clearly acceptable (2) the clearly unacceptable, and (3) the borderline cases.

After carefully screening the

borderline cases, the letters of acceptances and rejections are sent out.

Then the question arises concerning how many of these students who have been accepted will actually attend the University.

Most selective colleges estimate that about one third to one half of the accepted ones will attend another university. The estimates run higher for less selective institutions.

Last fall 7,930 students applied to the University of Bridgeport, 3,800 were accepted, and a shade under 1,800 actually registered, Kern said.

"This attrition figure is not different from the majority of colleges in the country," Kern noted.

And so the admissions mania goes, and it's as hard on the admissions officer as it is on the students. For as it was stated in a Yale Alumni Magazine, the ideal admissions officer must be a man who possesses the "patience of Job, the wisdom of Solomon, the courage of Richard the Lion-Hearted, the versatility of Leonardo da Vinci, the integrity of the Apostle Paul, and the curability of a gray mule."

## Dr. Carl Hedburg Dies - Fones School Founder

Dr. Carl E. Hedburg, 58, one of the founders of the Fones School of Dental Hygiene and a member of the University Board of Trustees, died last Friday in his home.

Dr. Hedburg was one of the original planners and organizers of the Fones School of Dental Hygiene and one of the original faculty members. He was appointed to the Board of Trustees of the University in 1944 and served on the Board until his death. He was

also a member of the Planning and Building committee of the University.

He was a lifelong resident of Bridgeport and was a member of the first graduating class of the Junior College of Connecticut. He attended American University and received his dental degree from Georgetown University in 1934.

Services took place on Monday at the Salem Lutheran Church. Burial was at Mountain Grove cemetery.

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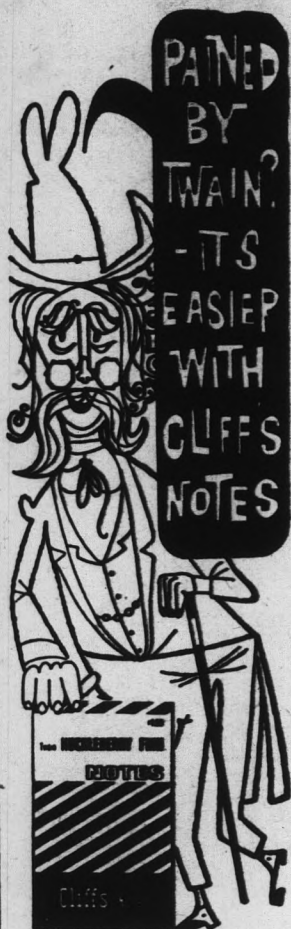
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## Bulletin Boards

The Music Department of the University will present the Westport String Quartet in concert Tuesday at 8:15 p.m. in the social room of the Student Center.

Members of the quartet are Bernice Stochek Friedson, Mervin Whitcomb, Paul Ehrlich, and Ru Wentzel. The concert is open to the public without charge.

The Industrial Design Society will show three films entitled: "Day of the Dead," "Eames Lounge Chair" and "House," Tuesday, March 21, in Dana 102 at 9 p.m. An admission fee of 25 cents will be charged for non-IDS members.

The representative for class rings will be on campus today from 1 to 7 p.m. in Room 205 of the Student Center. At this time the representative will deliver the rings ordered in the fall and take new orders.

The second program of the Shastri Scholarship Indian Seminar series will take place tomorrow at 2 p.m. in the College of Nursing Auditorium. Hans and Sita Frankel, practiced teachers of Yoga exercise, concentration and special

breathing, will discuss and demonstrate "Psychotherapy and Yogic Exercises." Students and faculty are invited to attend.

Newberry Book Award recipient, Mrs. Elizabeth Speare, will address the Student Education Association next Wednesday at 2 p.m. in Fones 116. Mrs. Speare will discuss her story books and their role in modern education. All members and friends are invited to attend.

Tonight the Philosophy Club will sponsor Corliss Lamont, secretary of the Journal of Philosophy, in a talk on "The Humanist Way of Life" in Room 209 of the Student Center at 9 p.m.

## LBJ Recommends Lottery ...

(Continued from Page 1)

for some emergency.

This plan was worked out by the 20-man commission after eight months of research, and their 216 page report, headed by former Assistant Attorney General Burke Marshall has been in White House hands for almost a month.

Many of the earlier suggestions for change in the draft were not accepted as feasible. An all-volunteer military force was considered to be impracticable in case of a crisis. It also rejected proposals for a system of universal military training as worthless to the armed forces under current circumstances.

The commission also rejected the idea of Robert McNamara, Defense Secretary, to permit volunteer service in the Peace Corp or other such groups as a substitute for military service.

It would be unconstitutional to compel non-military service, said the commission; and it would not solve the draft problem.

Whatever the specific requirements of the new draft structure is going to be, signs point to it being some kind of a lottery system and it still cannot end all the uncertainty for the college-age youth, and even those who still manage to "beat the draft" by the luck of the draw cannot escape the possibility of the draft in the case of an emergency.

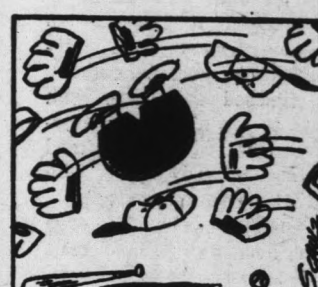
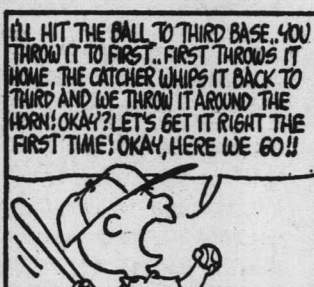
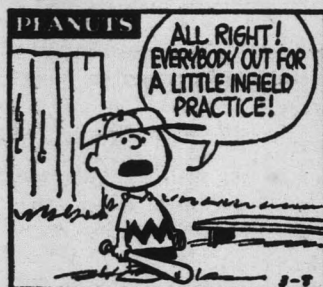
Joseph Hayworth, Selective Service Advisor to Students, here at the University, said that he was glad that the old system is being looked into carefully because there are many inequities that should be cleared up.

"However, I think that perhaps there should be more consideration for the college student in the draft. If students are permit-

ted an education before being drafted, they will often have much more that they can offer to the services," he said.

In a recent Scribe poll students agreed when only 18 out of 172 that were polled were in favor of adopting such a lottery system, the large majority were against the present system, and nation-wide only 43 per cent of college age students favored our present system.

The commission rejected the idea of universal training because "it would not answer the problem of providing manpower in the most fair and workable ways," but of the nearly two million men who will reach draft age in the proposed system, the armed forces will only need half to one-third of them. The problem which still results is, Who serves when not all serve? The present system expires June 30.



## Four Tops Here Friday

The first big name in entertainment of this semester will come to campus tomorrow night as Men's Senate and WRA jointly sponsor the Four Tops, pop recording group of the Detroit "Motown sound," in concert in the gym.

The doors will open at 8:15 p.m. and seating will be on a first come, first served basis. The concert will begin promptly at 9 p.m., said Clem Price, vice president of Men's Senate.

Along with the Four Tops will appear Kenny Ballard and the Soul Brothers.

The Four Tops are including the University in their East coast tour of concert and college appearances.

Recent records by the group include "Baby, I Need Your Loving," "I Can't Help Myself," "Standing in the Shadows of Love" and currently "Bernadette".

Tickets may be purchased at the Student Center Desk today and tomorrow.



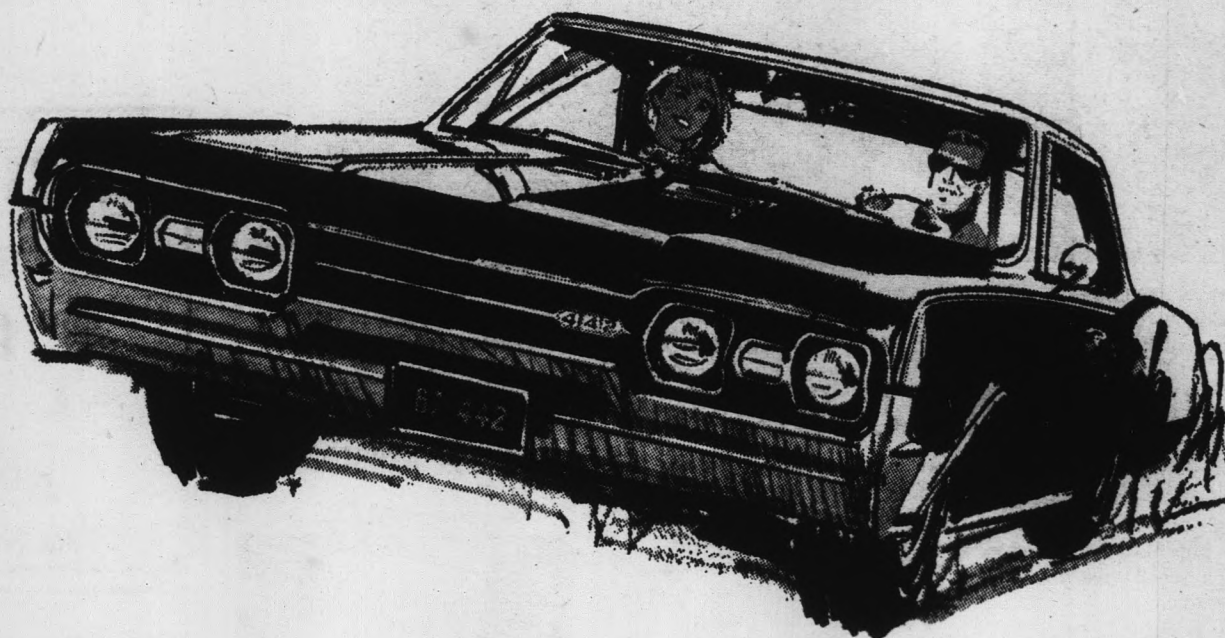
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# Cagers 16-9 Record Best In 15 Yrs.

The University basketball team closed out their 1966-67 campaign on a winning note with a 86-67 triumph over St. Anselm's Hawks last week. The victory gave coach Bruce Webster's cagers the best record since UB's 1950-51 season and upped their record to an impressive 16-9 mark.

Bob Brill's 17 first-half points helped boost the Purple Knights to a 47-40 advantage at intermission against St. Anselms. The Hawks began to narrow the margin as UB's Gary Baum and Bob Fauser got in personal foul trouble, and sat out nearly ten minutes of the second half. The Hawks took the lead for the first time, 61-60, with 10:06 left to play, but Charlie Hanson and Ken Kaufman connected to put the Knights in front for good.

UB held an impressive 64-49 margin off the backboards as Baum grabbed 16 rebounds to take game honors while Hanson helped out with 12 caroms.

Brill finished the game with 21 points to top all scorers. Hanson scored 16, while Baum and Fauser also hit twin-figures with 16 and 11 points respectively.

St. Anselm's held the edge from the floor with 26 field goals out of 66 attempts for 39 per cent. UB was 27 for 77 for 35 per cent. The Knights had a busy games. UB won seven of the out of 45 while the Hawks made 15 of 25 foul shots.

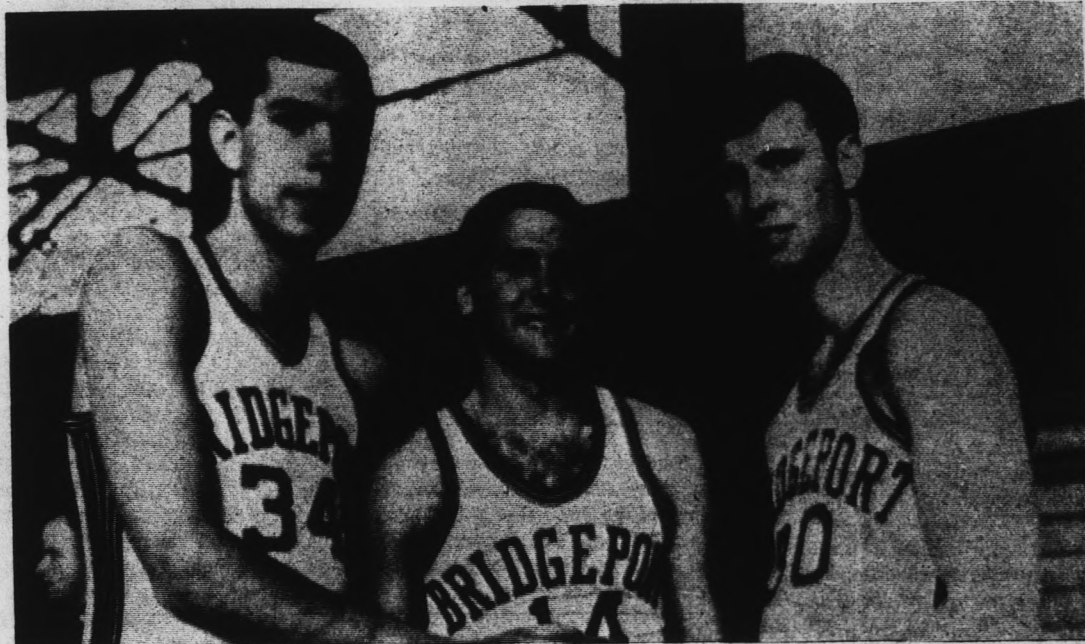
Sophomore Gary Baum finished the season as the scoring and rebounding leader. The 6-6 center averaged 16.3 while pulling down rebounds at a 12.2 clip. Baum smashed the sophomore scoring record of 382 points with his final total of 407.

With a fine second half of the season, Bob Brill finished second among the regulars in the Purple Knight scoring race. The junior guard scored at a 11.7 clip while senior Bob Weissler was close behind at 11.6 ppg. Junior college transfer Charlie Hanson turned in a 13.8 average in nine games. UB won seven of the nine games Hanson played in. Soph Tony Barone averaged 12.4 before becoming scholastically ineligible.

Seniors Ken Kaufman and Joe Dwyer closed out their college basketball careers with 8.4 and 4.7 season averages respectively.

The Knights' 16-9 record placed them in a second place tie with UB's 1950-51 squad which posted an identical 16-9 mark. The University's best record was turned in by the 1951-52 quintet. Coached by present Director of Athletics, Dr. Herbert E. Glines, the 1951-52 Knights ran up an impressive 19-7 record.

Coach Webster's five gave a sign of things to come by winning their first four games before falling to a strong Manhat-



Departing senior Bob Fauser (right) who represents part of next years returning lettermen. Senior guards Joe Dwyer and Ken Kaufman will also be among the missing when the Purple Knights open their 1967-68 slate.

tan club. During the Christmas Holidays UB visited Grand Rapids, Michigan for the Calvin Invitational Tournament. The Knights lost to Central Michigan, 97-77, in their first contest, but took third place with a 90-79 win over Wheaton in the consolation game.

The 1966-67 campaign had to

be called one of the most exciting in UB history as the Knights won three last-second games. In December, Tony Barone dropped in a jumper to the delight of a capacity crowd at the UB gym as the Knights upset Central Connecticut 76-75. Bob Brill did the same against Trenton State, giving UB a 77-76 thriller. Gary Baum's tap-in turned the trick in overtime as the Knights topped Southern Connecticut 84-82.

In the friendly confines of the UB gym, the Purple Knights were 7-2 while turning in a 9-7 mark on the road. Against Connecticut competition UB was 4-2 with both losses coming at the hands of a rival Fairfield.

In Tri-State League play the Purple Knights split six games. Coach Webster's 3-3 league mark was the best UB Tri-State record since the 1959-60 club that finished at 8-1. Gary Baum averaged 18.3 and 14 rebounds in the Knights' six Tri-State games.

Bob Weissler turned in the highest scoring night of the season. The 6-2 senior scored 26

points twice in games against Springfield and Fairleigh Dickinson. Baum and Rick West tied for the season's best rebounding effort. Baum hauled in 19 against Springfield while West grabbed the same number against Marist. Baum was top rebounder in 21 of 25 games.

Offensively the Purple Knights averaged 81.4 points while allowing 78.3 a game. The season high for points was 109 against Coast Guard. The Knights scored 90 or more seven times during the 25-game schedule.



Members of the 1966-67 Wrestling team are from left to right: (kneeling) Harold Garwin, John Ruggini, Jim Robinson, (standing) Lucio La Forgia, Jim Bennett, Walt Hlavacek, Bill Healy, Alan Schoenbach and Coach Will Berger. Missing are: Barry Silverman, Dan Frazier, Jim Fleming and Don Douglas.

## Matmen Pin 8-3 Mark

The 1966-67 University Wrestling team took last years 1-8 record, turned it inside out and compiled an impressive 8-3 record in only their second year of varsity competition.

The UB grapplers posted victories over Trenton State, Long Island University, Southampton College and Yeshiva before losing their first contest against a strong Montclair State team. They then went on to score decisive wins over Central Connecticut, Rhode Island College, University of Hartford and Marist College. Their two remaining losses to Seton Hall (17-14), and Rutgers of Newark (19-16) went right down to the wire with previous injuries to key wrestlers looming as big factors in the defeats.

Individual standouts for coach Will Berger's Knights were: Jim Fleming who posted a 9-1 record and placed third in the 160 lb. competition in the New England championships. Jim Bennett 8-3; Alan Schoenbach 8-1; Jim Robinson 9-2; Barry Silverman 7-2; John Buckman 8-1; and captain John Ruggini who was injured after the fifth contest, 5-0, all add-

ed to the winning picture.

Coach Will Berger lauded the individual performances of his charges and noted that the wrestling program is rapidly progressing toward being a major sport at the University.

"As far as wins and losses, our improvement over last years record of 1-8 to our current 8-3 record is indicative that we have the basis for a winning season next year," Berger said.

"The boys did very well in spite of a few setbacks to individuals as in the case of captain John Ruggini who was unbeaten in five matches before being injured," he said.

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